UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distr.
RESTRICTED*

DP/GC/CUB/R.3
3 March 1981
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-eighth session
June 1981

Country and intercountry programming and projects

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME FOR CUBA

UNDP co-operation requested by the Government of Cuba
for the period 1982-1986

CONTENTS

		Page
INTRODUCTION		2
Chapter		
I.	PROGRAMME PERIOD AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2
II.	DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK	3
III.	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES AND THEIR LINKS WITH UNDP CO-OPERATION	4
IV.	RELATIONS WITH REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	12
V.	SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME 1982-1986	12
Annexes		
I.	FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR	
II.	DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	

EMBARGO

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

* This document will cease to be restricted once it is approved by the country. See the document to be published in June 1981.

INTRODUCTION

1. The third country programme for Cuba covers the period 1982-1986. The State Committee for Economic Co-operation (CECE), the body which regulates all technical co-operation received or offered by the Government of Cuba, has prepared the programme in close co-operation with the Central Planning Board, the National Academy of Sciences and the various ministries and technical departments of the Government of Cuba, as well as with the assistance and support of the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Cuba.

2. The programming exercise took place over a one-year period, from early 1980 to early 1981. The first step in the exercise was to make a detailed evaluation of the execution of the second country programme; this was a joint effort by the UNDP office and CECE. The evaluation was aimed at an in-depth review of execution, and the formulation of conclusions of specific assistance and interest in the preparation and future execution of the third country programme.

3. On the basis of this evaluation, the Resident Representative submitted a note to the Government containing recommendations on the possible direction of the third programme. Given the wide-ranging work accomplished by the Government in preparing its National Development Plan for 1981-1985 and in identifying over-all requirements for external assistance to provide specific support for the new medium-term Plan, the authorities decided not to request assistance from the agencies of the United Nations system for sectoral analyses. However, those agencies which have on-the-spot representation in Cuba, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), were invited to participate in the programme formulation process. These agencies, as well as several others not represented in Cuba, made extremely valuable suggestions.

4. Finally, the Government submitted its programme request on the basis of the priorities set in the National Development Plan for the period 1981-1985 and of the data and recommendations submitted by the United Nations system.

5. Since the National Planning System defines precisely the Government's counterpart resources for co-operation projects, it was considered inappropriate to apply the ongoing programming concept. All available resources, with the exception of an operational reserve representing 5.7 per cent of the total, have therefore been programmed.

I. PROGRAMME PERIOD AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

6. The third country programme spans a five-year period from January 1982 to December 1986. Although the National Development Plan, which also covers five years, went into operation one year earlier, the time lag will not cause difficulties because the programme priorities have been defined in the light of those areas which will continue to have priority in the subsequent quinquennium.

7. Until the final balance of the second programme has been drawn up, it is impossible to indicate precisely what impact its execution will have on the resources available for the third cycle. However, in view of the rate of outlay observed in the programme, it is foreseen that the full amount of the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) for the second cycle will be expended. This means that the financial resources available for the third programming cycle will be limited to the IPF approved for that cycle.

8. The amount of resources available for the third cycle has been calculated on the basis of 80 per cent of the IPF approved by the Governming Council in June 1980. As this IPF amounts to $20.5 million, the real resources available have been estimated at $16.4 million.

9. However, in view of the forecasts made and of the above-mentioned requirement to include in the National Development Plan the over-all counterpart resources for co-operation projects, it has been felt necessary to identify those activities which would be financed with the additional 20 per cent of IPF (annex I, table C).

II. DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK

10. The development plans of Cuba - a centrally-planned economy - lay down precise guidelines with respect to international technical co-operation goals. In particular, the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 establishes, for the medium term, the fundamental parameters within which international co-operation programmes have been designed and will be executed.

11. In turn, the Single Plan forms an integral part of the Economic and Social Development Strategy up to the year 2000 which is being established by the Cuban Government and will have as its fundamental goal the completion of the building of the technical-material foundations of socialism through industrialization and sustained growth in the efficiency of national production. In the long term, the gradual evolution of the economy is envisaged, leading to a rational productive structure which will make possible high and sustained growth, as well as the development of specialization, co-operation and economic integration, both internal and external.

12. The Single Plan (1981-1985) generally sets out to achieve a steadfast advance in the process of industrialization and the efficient channelling of basic investments; the particular importance of the sugar industry and of its derivatives must be emphasized in this connexion. It is also proposed to intensify the co-operative movement in rural areas, to improve education at all levels, to upgrade the training of managers on a national basis, to consolidate the economic management and planning system, to boost the structuring of employment and of wages, to achieve a higher level of economic efficiency and to implement a savings policy, to broaden international economic relations, and to continue raising the living standards of the people and consolidating the institutions of socialist society.

13. These general aims take concrete form in specific goals such as: (a) the consolidation, stabilization and development of production in the sugar industry as the principal source of exports during the quinquennium; (b) an increase in electricity generation capacity; (c) growth and diversification of non-sugar exports at a rate outstripping that of imports; (d) the consolidation of agricultural production; (e) the implementation of a policy to develop basic food-stuffs to feed the population and, more specifically, the reinforcement of home consumption in rural enterprises; (f) the laying of foundations for increasing the proportion of nationally produced animal feed; (g) the boosting of the import substitution policy by means of an increase, over the quinquennium, in the production of items where expansion is feasible. Social objectives are likewise included related to housing construction and greater development of health, education and various community services.

14. The objectives of the Single Plan entail intensive domestic efforts, and centre on: increasing the economic efficiency indicators through greater utilization of installed capacity and better mobilization of available resources; efforts to reduce the maturation period for investments and to improve the utilization curve for the basic funds made available and the technical solutions required to make the most of existing resources.

15. In addition to and concurrently with the Single Plan, the Government has established an Accelerated Scientific and Technological Development Plan which should facilitate the achievement of the essential development objectives that are closely linked to technological development. In order to ensure the success of the country's strategy in the fields of science and technology, these sectors have been given extremely high priority in Cuba's plans for the future, and the necessary supply of human, financial and material resources has been duly programmed. As the fundamental national development strategy, domestic efforts and the optimal utilization of the country's resources are closely tied to the advances which may be made in the scientific and technological base.

16. The country's scientific and technological outlook has so far facilitated the creation of a technological research and innovation base and favourable means of selecting and assimilating the transfer of external technological advances, which are applied to the country's development on a specialized, skilled and wide-ranging basis. These advances may be seen in the development of a solid institutional structure with extremely high-quality centres which have been closely involved in international technological co-operation and, in particular, in activities carried out in recent years with the co-operation of the United Nations system. This relationship should be deepened and expanded in the medium term as a result of the nature of and the objectives established in the third country programme.

III. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES AND THEIR LINKS WITH UNDP CO-OPERATION

17. The objectives and strategies of the Economic and Social Development Plan and Accelerated Scientific and Technological Development Plan furnish precise

information on needs and priorities so that international technological co-operation resources, both multilateral and bilateral, may be assigned appropriately.

18. It should be stressed that scientific and technological goals relating to the principal priorities of material production through the concentration of human and material capacity in high-quality applied research and technological development centres serve to support the country's economic and social development objectives. These centres are the country's counterpart organizations for external co-operation. A special circumstance to be kept in mind in connexion with Cuba's scientific and technological development outlook is the limitations the country faces as a result of the current commercial blockade.

19. As a result of the great importance attached to scientific and technological development, the financial estimates in the plans have allocated sufficient budgetary resources for the above-mentioned high-quality centres over the medium term so as to make sure that their institutional objectives and goals are adequately met. The budgetary allocations will thus make it possible to comply with the technological and material commitments constituting the country's contribution to co-operation projects.

20. In addition to the support of the above-mentioned decisions, the country's co-operation programme with UNDP is strengthened by the Government's special desire to consolidate and/or enhance the existing installed capacity, much of which received UNDP assistance during the second programming cycle, and even in earlier stages. In some cases, the goal of expanding the ongoing experiments will imply proceeding from the experimental stage at the laboratory level to the stage of establishing pilot plants or experimentation centres, or the production of experimental series in the technological development process. The country's commitment to reinforcing the existing scientific and technological experiments and capacity consumes approximately 75 per cent of the current programme's total resources.

21. In global terms the third UNDP-resource programming cycle has the following objectives, which are expressed specifically in the projects involved:

(a) Support for industrial development. In accordance with the priority given to this activity in the development plans, Cuba is seeking to increase the material and technological base so as to facilitate the sector's internal efforts aimed at raising production volumes and productivity levels. Support is given to industry in terms both of production processes per se and industrial support services.

(b) Support for the sugar industry and its derivatives. This includes action to support technological development, so as to diversify industrial production (considered separately from the industrial sector, in view of the special importance of sugar in the country's economic strategy), and also maintain the country's advanced and progressive specialization in applied research and technologies. It also includes assistance to sugar-cane farming.

(c) Support for the farming sector. This is aimed at increasing the production and productivity levels, with special emphasis on support for food production and agricultural exports. Assistance to this sector covers agriculture, the fishing and cattle-raising subsectors and agro-industrial production. This sector will also benefit from other industrial projects in the country programme.

(d) Support for mining. The growth of the mining sector is aimed at the optimum exploitation of existing mineral resources as well as the diversification of the country's productive base. This sector receives a high share of the country programme's resources.

(e) Preservation of culture and social sciences. UNDP co-operation in this case covers the preservation of cultural wealth which has important possibilities as an economic resource; support for studies and information in social sciences, particularly in the field of international economics.

(f) Co-operation among developing countries. The country's firm commitment to horizontal co-operation and the provision of highly skilled human resources explain the allocation of resources to support Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

In addition to these central areas of UNDP co-operation in the programme, other projects have been identified in the educational, computer and solar energy fields.

22. UNDP co-operation with Cuba is part of a broad spectrum of technical assistance which the country receives from both multilateral and bilateral sources. Both the amount and the high level of joint programming of medium-term financial and technical co-operation with CMEA and the socialist countries are noteworthy. At the same time Cuba's bilateral technical co-operation with other countries has experienced sustained growth.

23. Within the United Nations system of co-operation, Cuba has co-ordinated certain programmes and projects with bodies and agencies other than UNDP for the cycle beginning in 1982. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has provided external investment resources of $US 14.1 million for implementation of the "Camalote" project until 1986. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has appropriated $2,830,000 in its regular programme. In 1982, the World Food Programme (WFP) will implement a project costing $4,239,000; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) one costing $100,000; the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) one costing $42,000; the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) one costing $30,000; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) one costing $80,000; and the World Health Organization (WHO) one costing $2,568,000.

24. The third country programme includes 34 projects, 16 of which are currently being implemented: 7 relate to gaps in the implementation of projects for the new period and 9 to the extension of second stage of projects in the second cycle. The programme also includes 18 new projects (annex I, table B). The spheres of co-operation by sector, are as follows:

A. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND POLICIES

New projects

Centre for Information on International Economic Relations. The Centre will systematically and selectively locate and collect documentary, statistical and computerized information on world economic, socio-political and education problems and edit and disseminate such information. Estimated UNDP contribution: $US 150,000.

B. NATURAL RESOURCES

Ongoing projects

Marine pollution (CUB/80/001). The project will establish, organize and develop an effective system for studying sources of pollution and the protection of the environment, and will formulate relevant strategies to clean up Havana Bay. Estimated UNDP contribution: $US 650,000.

New projects

Solar energy. The project will continue to provide training for Cuban personnel working on this new source of energy, with a view to the later development of technology permitting the use of solar energy in Cuba. Estimated UNDP contribution: $US 100,000.

Metallic and non-metallic minerals pilot plant. The project will study the design, management, construction and operation of a pilot plant for advanced experiments in the processing of minerals to produce valuable mineral products. The project will also encompass the training of designers and operators for the plant, and of the scientists and engineers entrusted with the preparation of the development and research programmes; the start of the programme of experiments and of operation by the plant; and the drafting of the relevant technical reports. Estimated UNDP contribution: $US 1,300,000.

C. AGRICULTURE, STOCK-RAISING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Ongoing projects

Irrigation and drainage (CUB/76/005). Technology Development Centre for the optimum use of water resources in irrigation and drainage in agriculture. Increase in productivity of major varieties for internal consumption and export. UNDP contribution: $100,000.

New projects

Development of aquaculture techniques. The project is aimed at developing techniques for the cultivation of aquatic species in fresh, brackish and marine

water, and expanding national production with a view to increasing the population's food resources. UNDP contribution: $350,000.

Development and improvement of drought-resistant sugar-cane. Study of the physiological and biochemical indicators of the resistance to drought of sugar-cane, correlation of the physiological and biochemical indicators allowing the development of resistant varieties in experimental areas, establishment of a method of selecting the more resistant varieties of cane. UNDP contribution: $90,000.

Basic drainage development. Will determine criteria for the design of agricultural drainage and the reclamation of saline soils, priority being accorded to areas for the cultivation of sugar-cane, citrus, pasturage and fodder crops; establishment of model areas for the introduction of new drainage techniques and technologies; development of data on the costs and benefits of drainage; and training of engineers and technicians in drainage techniques. UNDP contribution: $600,000.

Pasturage and fodder. The aims of the project are: to increase beef and milk production by the more intensive use of pasturage and fodder; to help to promote greater protein intake through increased consumption of animal products; to reduce imports of products such as powdered milk and cereals; to strengthen the country's pasturage and fodder research institutions and to improve the quality of their staff. UNDP contribution: $500,000.

D. INDUSTRY

Ongoing projects

Research and Development Centre for the Industrialization of Bagasse (CUB/73/006). Concerns the semi-industrial production of newsprint from sugar-cane bagasse by the development of new technologies developed within the country. UNDP contribution: $700,000.

Industrial Fermentation (CUB/74/011). The basic aim of this project is to develop appropriate technologies to fully exploit the potential of the sugar industry's by-products (yeasts) as a practical source of animal feed in the development of agricultural production. UNDP contribution: $150,000.

Hotel and tourist industry (CUB/76/003). To continue studies and the training of personnel to encourage the growth of the tourist sector, to promote the provision of basic services for visitors. UNDP contribution: $701,119.

Laterites (CUB/76/004). The country possesses major deposits of nickeliferous minerals allowing considerable development of its nickel industry. The project will continue the construction of a pilot plant for the specialized processing of laterites and the establishment of profitable techniques for extracting nickel and cobalt. UNDP contribution: $2,523,000.

Catalysis and absorption (CUB/77/003). The principal objective of the project is to acquire the scientific and technical capability to tackle problems of catalysis and absorption in such a way as to ensure the sound financing of chemical plants and proper assimilation of the relevant technologies. UNDP contribution: $100,277.

New projects

Mouldable elements in bagasse (sheets). The project will continue the development of an experimental capability, on an intermediate scale, to produce sheets from particles and moulded elements and fibre boards, and will study and develop technologies for surface processing, together with appropriate monitoring and technical evaluation laboratories. UNDP contribution: $700,000.

Prevention of tropical corrosion. Will encompass research and related experiments on tropical corrosion in Cuba and its implications for industrial productivity, given its serious effect on the country's stock of machinery. UNDP contribution: $100,000.

Development of the furfural industry. It is intended to establish the technological and scientific and technical bases for the development of a national chemical industry in furfural and its derivatives, obtained from sugar-cane bagasse; to acquire the necessary technological and scientific knowledge to develop derivatives of furfural to be used in medicine, agriculture and the chemical, metallurgical, construction and fishing industries and in other branches of the economy. UNDP contribution: $500,000.

Agro-industrial development of citrus crops. The objective is to complete the supply and training of staff for the pilot plant operated by MINAL para Alimentos Infantiles, and to supply essences, for the citrus industries. The aim is to develop new industrial citrus products of immediate applicability in industry, to improve the composition of existing citrus products and to find uses for by-products which are currently discarded. UNDP contribution: $300,000.

Containers and Packaging Centre. The intent is to strengthen the National Centre and establish a system of programming to develop the containers and packaging industry to meet the growth of other branches of the economy; to increase the use of the country's natural resources; to increase the continued use and recycling of containers and packaging; to reduce imports of containers to the absolute minimum. UNDP contribution: $700,000.

Pharmaceutical Industry Development Centre. The project includes a complex for the development of research and experiments into and the semi-industrial production of hecogenin, a pharmaceutical plant with multiple uses: the manufacture of insulin, the raising of animals for experiments and the development of quality control in the pharmaceutical industry. It includes the development of drugs from natural substances. UNDP contribution: $500,000.

Pilot plant for pesticides. The objective is to strengthen the pesticide industry's development and production capacity in order to reduce the country's

dependence on exports and to enable national raw materials and other resources to be used in pesticides to a greater extent than at present. The project will serve to train technical personnel responsible for the development of pesticides, including the protection of the environment. The project will lead to large-scale import substitution with a consequent saving in foreign exchange, and will encourage increased agricultural production. UNDP contribution: $300,000.

Industrial Design Institute. This project involves the strengthening of the industrial design centre to provide further training for senior professional staff in this field. The Centre's capacity will be increased so that it can achieve its teaching and research goals and can receive highly qualified industrial design consultants. UNDP contribution: $500,000.

E. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Ongoing projects

Maritime and Port Information System (CUB/76/001). The aim is to ensure, by establishing a computerized system, the permanent availability of adequate maritime transport services and facilities and berths at a reasonable cost, as well as to establish a network of computing centres and new multimodal transport systems and to promote foreign trade. Another aim is to expand the project so as to cover overland transport. UNDP contribution: $700,000.

Telecommunications (CUB/76/002). Involves testing of various telecommunications prototypes and their application to semi-industrial series; progressive conversion of the laboratory into a development and production centre. UNDP contribution: $300,000.

F. HEALTH

Ongoing projects

Production of biologicals (CUB/77/002). Involves the development and production of artificial vaccines (diphtheria, DPT, BCG, rabies and smallpox and now also measles and meningoccocal meningitis). The aim is to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of such vaccines. UNDP contribution: $130,000.

Child development (CUB/79/003). The aim of this project is to apply new diagnostic techniques and treatments for children with learning disabilities. UNDP contribution: $12,051.

G. EDUCATION

Ongoing projects

Equipment for pre-university centres and basic secondary schools in rural areas (CUB/78/006) (CUB/78/008). A large number of new educational centres have been established in order to achieve the goal of emphasizing science and laboratory work. Secondary activities have yet to be implemented. UNDP contribution: $21,270 and $17,285 respectively.

Educational development (CUB/79/006). Financing of consultants to identify and promote activities in order to obtain credit from the various sources of international financing for the purchase of educational materials. UNDP contribution: $150,000.

New projects

Support for manpower training in mining and metallurgical engineering. The purpose is to strengthen the national capacity in respect of the specialized staff in economic activities of strategic importance for the national economy. UNDP contribution: $1,000,000.

H. CULTURE

New projects

Centre for the Restoration of Old Havana. The plan is to rehabilitate the old Convent of Santa Clara which will gradually be converted into the Restoration Centre and to equip the Centre with the specialized resources needed for the subsequent gradual restoration of old Havana. UNDP contribution: $500,000.

I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Ongoing projects

Nuclear technology (CUB/77/001). The project aims at the introduction of nuclear techniques and at their utilization to expand training in various sectors of the national economy in four areas: application of nuclear technology to the mining and metallurgical industry, irradiation of food, nuclear biological measurement and educational infrastructure at the higher level. UNDP contribution: $667,522.

Technical co-operation between developing countries (TCDC) (CUB/79/005). Designed to promote and facilitate technical co-operation between Cuba and other developing countries within the framework of the United Nations system. UNDP contribution: $60,000.

New projects

Centre for the Development of Electronic Computation. The aim is to develop the Centre for Digital Computer Research (CDCR) as a centre for the design and construction of minicomputer systems, accessories and the basic software for application in the various branches of the national economy. UNDP contribution: $300,000.

IV. RELATIONS WITH REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

25. As the regional and interregional programmes for the period 1982-1986 have not yet been outlined, it is impossible to say what is the relationship between these programmes and the third country programme. However, it should be pointed out that various projects in the country programme clearly have a regional application and could serve either as centres for regional activities or as parts of a region-wide or even broader network of specialized centres of excellence. This is particularly true of the projects relating to the sugar derivatives industry, the pharmaceutical industry and transport and communications since they will be executed with national institutions which already have the capacity to extend their activities to the entire region and to make available the results of their own experience to other countries.

V. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME 1982-1986

Main Theme

26. One of the salient features of the third country programme is the fact that although it contains more than 30 separate projects it reflects a significant concentration of resources on activities which are nearly all aimed at the same fundamental goal, namely, to accelerate the country's economic and social development by expanding and strengthening the scientific and technical basis of the Cuban economy.

27. The role of the country programme in this respect will be particularly important since it will provide Cuba with access to knowledge (through the provision of consultants and training) of a highly specialized nature applicable to its development strategy and access to the advanced technology which has been developed abroad.

New dimensions

28. While it was expected that various projects included in the third programme would be executed directly by the Government, the most important innovation (in the sense of the promotion of self-confidence) in UNDP activities in Cuba is the particularly active manner, and the profound interest, with which the Government is participating in the execution of projects jointly with the agencies of the United Nations system.

29. Owing to the high technical and managerial level of national staff assigned to the projects, the Government is able to play a major role in the orientation and organization of work, the selection and application of UNDP inputs, and the mobilization of national and counterpart resources.

30. Thanks to the high level of self-confidence demonstrated by national counterpart staff, UNDP is able to concentrate its action on a role that is truly supportive of national operations of much broader scope, through specialized assistance intended to meet specific needs with respect to training or providing experience for national staff or the infrastructure required.

Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC)

31. As has been stated earlier, some Cuban scientific research and technological development institutions, assisted by UNDP, have attained a high level of efficiency and productivity of international scope. In the light of the Government's policy of making available to other countries the results of its scientific research and technological development work, the third country programme, through its support of scientific research institutions, will also help to broaden and strengthen Cuba's potential for technical co-operation.

32. The areas in which this potential seems to be most apparent, and in which Cuba has already participated in TCDC activities with many countries, are the following: the sugar industry and its derivatives, phramaceuticals, telecommunications, and the organization of health and education services.

33. Aware of the cost of TCDC activities for participating countries, the Government has decided to include in the present programme a small amount for assistance in financing such activities.

ANNEX I

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR CUBA

A. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

		(thousands of US dollars)
I.	Funds taken into account for the programme	
	(a) Funds available under the 1982-1986 IPF for the programme	16 400 a/
	(b) Funds carried over from the 1977-1981 IPF	-
	Total	16 400

		(thousands of US dollars)
II.	Programming of IPF funds	
	(a) Ongoing projects	7 983
	(b) New projects	7 490
	(c) Reserve	927
	Total	16 400 b/

a/ Represents 80 per cent of the sample IPF.

b/ Additional projects were programmed against the amount obtained by subtracting from the sample IPF the total actually available (annex I, table C).

B. ANNUAL BREAKDOWN (1982-1986) BY SECTOR AND PROJECT

1982-1986 IPF: 16,400 US dollars

(thousands of US dollars)

Sector and project	No.	%	Total	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Development planning and policies		0.91	150 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
(b) New projects			150 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
1. Centre for Information on International Economic Relations			150 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Natural resources		12.50	2 050 000	425 000	405 000	435 000	435 000	350 000
(a) Ongoing projects			650 000	100 000	130 000	160 000	160 000	100 000
1. Marine pollution	CUB/80/001		650 000	100 000	130 000	160 000	160 000	100 000
(b) New projects			1 400 000	325 000	275 000	275 000	275 000	250 000
1. Solar energy			100 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	-
2. Metallic and non-metallic minerals pilot plant			1 300 000	300 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000
Agriculture, stock-raising, forestry and fishing		10.00	1 640 000	270 000	170 000	170 000	395 000	635 000
(a) Ongoing projects			100 000	100 000	-	-	-	-
1. Irrigation and drainage	CUB/76/005		100 000	100 000	-	-	-	-
(b) New projects			1 540 000	170 000	170 000	170 000	395 000	635 000
1. Development of aquaculture techniques			350 000	-	-	-	175 000	175 000
2. Development and improvement of drought-resistant sugar-cane			90 000	90 000	-	-	-	-
3. Basic drainage development			600 000	80 000	80 000	80 000	200 000	160 000
4. Pasturage and fodder			500 000	-	90 000	90 000	20 000	300 000

Sector and project	No.	%	Total	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Industry		47.40	7 774 396	1 315 899	1 250 505	1 624 505	1 789 129	1 794 358
(a) Ongoing projects			4 174 396	1 035 899	874 005	991 005	769 129	504 358
1. Industrialization of bagasse	CUB/73/006		700 000	200 000	150 000	150 000	200 000	-
2. Industrial fermentation	CUB/74/011		150 000	150 000	-	-	-	-
3. Hotel and tourist industry training	CUB/76/003		701 119	191 000	200 000	241 000	69 119	-
4. Laterite Research Centre	CUB/76/004		2 523 000	418 622	500 005	600 005	500 010	504 358
5. Catalysis and absorption	CUB/77/003		100 277	76 277	24 000	-	-	-
(b) New projects			3 600 000	280 000	376 500	633 500	1 020 000	1 290 000
1. Mouldable elements in bagasse			700 000	80 000	80 000	80 000	260 000	200 000
2. Prevention of tropical corrosion			100 000	-	-	-	-	100 000
3. Development of the furfural industry			500 000	-	-	-	250 000	250 000
4. Agro-industrial development of citrus crops			300 000	-	-	100 000	100 000	100 000
5. Containers and packaging centre			700 000	50 000	100 000	100 000	150 000	300 000
6. Pharmaceutical industry development centre			500 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
7. Pesticides			300 000	-	46 500	103 500	60 000	90 000
8. Industrial Design Institute			500 000	50 000	50 000	150 000	100 000	150 000
Transport and communications		6.09	1 000 000	400 000	400 000	200 000	-	-
(a) Ongoing projects			1 000 000	400 000	400 000	200 000	-	-
1. Maritime and Port Information System	CUB/76/001		700 000	300 000	300 000	100 000	-	-
2. Central Telecommunication Laboratory	CUB/76/002		300 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	-	-
Health		0.86	142 051	127 051	15 000	-	-	-
(a) Ongoing projects			142 051	127 051	15 000	-	-	-
1. Production of biologicals	CUB/77/002		130 000	115 000	15 000	-	-	-
2. Identification of factors inhibiting child development	CUB/79/003		12 051	12 051	-	-	-	-

Sector and project	No.	%	Total	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Education		7.25	1 188 555	113 555	325 000	250 000	200 000	300 000
(a) Ongoing projects			188 555	113 555	75 000	-	-	-
1. Pre-university equipment in the field	CUB/78/006		21 270	21 270	-	-	-	-
2. Basic secondary equipment in the field	CUB/78/008		17 285	17 285	-	-	-	-
3. Educational development	CUB/79/006		150 000	75 000	75 000	-	-	-
(b) New projects			1 000 000	-	250 000	250 000	200 000	300 000
1. Manpower training in mining and metallurgical engineering			1 000 000	-	250 000	250 000	200 000	300 000
Culture		3.04	500 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	100 000	250 000
(b) New projects			500 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	100 000	250 000
1. Rehabilitation of Casco de la Habana			500 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	100 000	250 000
Science and technology		6.26	1 027 522	115 000	265 000	315 000	289 376	43 146
(a) Ongoing projects			727 522	115 000	165 000	215 000	189 376	43 146
1. Introduction of nuclear technology	CUB/77/001		667 522	100 000	150 000	200 000	174 376	43 146
2. Technical co-operation with developing countries	CUB/79/005		60 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	-
(b) New projects			300 000	-	100 000	100 000	100 000	-
1. Computer Development Centre			300 000	-	100 000	100 000	100 000	-
Subtotal			15 472 524	2 846 505	2 910 505	3 074 505	3 238 505	3 402 504
Reserve		5.70	927 476	105 495	205 495	205 495	205 495	205 496
Programme total			16 400 000	2 952 000	3 116 000	3 280 000	3 444 000	3 608 000

C. UTILIZATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SAMPLE IPF AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Estimates -

Sector and project	Project No.	Total
Natural resources		
(b) New projects		
Metallic and non-metallic minerals pilot plant		500 000
Agriculture, stock-raising, forestry and fishing		
(b) New projects		
1. Basic drainage development		200 000
Industry		
(a) Ongoing projects		
1. Laterite Research Centre	CUB/76/004	300 000
(b) New projects		
1. Mouldable elements in bagasse		300 000
2. Pharmaceutical Industry Development Centre		500 000
3. Industrial Design Institute		200 000
4. Containers and packaging centre		300 000
5. Pesticides		400 000
Education		
(a) New projects		
1. Agricultural mechanization* a/ Las Villas University		700 000
Science and Technology		
(b) New projects		
1. Computer development centre		700 000
Total		4 100 000

* a/ Subsequent consideration.

ANNEX II

DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Period 1982-1986

Project title	Source a/	Contribution	Subtotal	Total
Disease prevention and control	WHO	405 100		
Programme planning and general activities	WHO	318 600		
Health services development	WHO	448 000		
Health care	WHO	363 000		
Health systems	WHO	407 300		
Human resources	WHO	495 000		
Pharmaceutical industry	WHO	131 200		
			2 568 200	
Mossbauer spectrometry	IAEA	42 000		
			42 000	
Tobacco mildew control	FAO	100 000 (1)		
			100 000	
Population census	UNFPA	320 000		
Demography	UNFPA	368 000		
CEDEN	UNFPA	137 250		
Health	UNFPA	2 025 100		
			2 850 350	
Marine pollution	UNEP	30 000		
			30 000	

a/ Because of the biennial adoption of budgets, several agencies and organizations do not have up-to-date information.

Project title	Source a/	Contribution	Subtotal	Total
Environmental sanitation	UNICEF	80 000	80 000	
Nutrition education and feeding of groups at risk	WFP	4 239 000 b/	4 239 000	
Rural development of Camalote	IFDA	14 100 000 c/	14 100 000	
				24 009 550

b/ Estimate.

c/ Resources invested for the period 1981-1986.